# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway. -- SAK. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Ermiopian Striging, Danging, &c.—The Candidates for the Matorality.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -SING-IS, DANCING, BURLESQUES, &C. -MARIETTA ZANFRETTA OF TROST ROPE-MORE, PRINCIPLE.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC, corner of Grand and Crosb treets. -THORPE & OVERIN'S MINSTERLS OF ALL NATIONS FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 Westwenty-fourth street.—GROEGE CHRISTY'S MINSTERLS INCOME, DANGES, &C.—OTHELLO AND DESCRIPTION.

NEW NATIONAL CIRCUS, 37 and 39 Bowery. - Equis-HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—PROFESSOR WISHMAN'S

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETHIOFIAN MIN BROADWAY ATHENÆUM, Broadway.-Nicola Mais

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

New York, Thursday, November 30, 1865.

### NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF	Year Ending
Name of Paper HERALD	May 1, 1865.
HERALD	\$1,095,000
Times	368,150
Tribune	252,000
Evening Post	169,427
World	100,000
Bun	151,079
Express	90,548
	Assar beautiful
New York Henry	91.095.000

#### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined. 871,229

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the HERALD. Country subscribers to the New York Herald are re ested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practicable, by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine e'clock in the evening.

### THE NEWS.

By the arrival of the Scotis and City of Baltimore a this port yesterday we have news from Europe to the

19th of November—two days later.

The Washington correspondent of the London Time reiterates his assertion, on "high authority," to the effect that Secretary Seward has officially taken a very strong position in support of the Monroe dectrine, as ngainst the French plan in Mexico.

Sir Morton Peto defends the Baptists of Jamaica

gainst the charges made against them in connection th the negro revolt. A writer to the London Times controverts some of his statements.

It was thought in Paris that Spain would not listen

to a proposal of mediation in her difficulty with Chile. Chilean blockade runners were preparing to leave England. The feeling against Spain was very strong in

Very disgraceful scenes took place among the pugilists and "roughs" collected at Tom Payers' funeral.

Consols closed in London on November 18 at 8914 a the same day, and prices had advanced. The advance was from one-fourth to one-half of a penny on the quo tations by the Nova Scottan. Breadstuffs were steady.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

Washington advices say there is good reason to believe that in a few days the President will, by proclamation, corpus writ.

Chihushua, capital of the State of the same name, and formerly the seat of President Juarez's government, but recently in the occupation of the imperialists, has been evacuated by the latter, together with the entire State.

This fact is officially promulgated in the Periodic of November 2, published at El Paso, and is confirmed. by despatches to the same effect received by Senot Bomero, Mexican Minister in Washington, last night. The had caused great rejoicing among the Mexicar republicans wherever known. President Juarez was about leaving El Paso for Chihunhua, in order to rein state the national government at his old capital. Hi liberal Minister of War had issued a stringent order summoning all general and subordinate officers of the national army absent from the country without leave to

return at once and report for active service.

The Mexican republicans on the Rio Grande frontier had made no further attack on Matameros up to the 19th inst. It is said that two thousand French and Anstrian troops to reinforce the imperial garrison there had arrived at the mouth of the river. From New Orleans we are again furnished with a despatch which in different dress has been made to do ser wice at teast twice before by the telegraphers in that city It states that two republican boats from the American shore of the Rio Grande attempted an attack on the im perial steamer Antonio, which ared upon and such then killing or drowning, as is supposed, all on heard. Evi-dently this is the same story, in a new shape, which we received from New Orleans on last Friday night, and published in Saturday's HERALD. It has been intimated that the craft taken by the imperialists for a republican fietilia were merely American wood boats. An agreement has been entered into between Generals Weitzel and Mejis that the Matamoros Reschero shall coase to publish articles insulting to our soldiers and people, and that our soldiers on the Rio Grande shall refrain from involts

the imperialists across the river.

It is reported that a United States Army payments. was recently murdered and robbed of thirty-five thousand

dollars near Brownsville by some of Cortina's hand. We have advices from the river Plate dated at Buen-Ayres on the 11th and Rio Janeiro on the 24th of Octo ber. The Paraguayan army sustained another defeat, their levies in Corrientes being badly cut up by an Argen-Time cavalry corps. They were again beaten and routee In their retreat they burned thirty villages, by way of revenge. The Brazilian army in the Rio Grande had been largely reinforced. The fleet of Brazil remained inactive. The United States war vessels Hartford, Juniata, Warp and Susquellanes.

confirmation of previous reports that the rebellion is Hayti is ended was brought by the steamship Morro Chetle, which arrived here yesterday from Bayans. President General's troops were in possession of the last rebel stroophold, the town of Cape Haytien, lately bettered down by a British gunboat. The people of Havana are said to be much dissatisfied with the appointment of General Lerandi as the new Captain General of Cuba. The steamer Hendrik Hadson, from Philadelphia, was recently run into and seriously damaged, while entering the port of Her sea, he a Spanish war vessel.

Mayor Century yearerday issued his proclamation the same of Timriday hext, the 7th day at the more a la day of the aleggiving, in accord-

ace with the appointments of the President and th

Governor of this State.

Items of Georgia news to the 25th of November were brought to us by the steamship San Salvador, from Savannah. The returns of the election on the 15th came in alowly, and it was still impossible to tell who were the successful candidates for Congress. The majority of those nominated are men who were identified with the rebellion. Mr. Charles J. Jenkins has been elected Governor to the successful candidates for Congress. ernor unanimously, there having been no opposing candidate. He has the reputation of being a man of much ability and high character, and of having kept himself aloof from the rebel cause. The Georgians are much exercised regarding the official reception their Congressional property with the Western Congressional property with the Congression Congre sional representatives will meet with in Washington, apprehending that they will not be immediately admitted to seats. National troops are gradually being withdrawn from the State, orders having recently been received for the and the Twenth Maine. Fears of a negro outbreak about Christmas are freely expressed in Georgia, as in other Southern States, though so far the freedmen generally have conducted themselves very well, and manifested a disposition to be industrious and get along with their late masters on good terms. Large numbers of immigrants are arriving in the State, and many of them are pushing forward to the rich agricultural and leaves regions. forward to the rich agricultural and lumber region

A San Francisco despatch reports that on the 17th inst. a party of Indians in the Black Mountains, in the northern part of the State of Nevada, were attacked, and one hundred and twenty of them killed, by a party of

inst. states, have watched so long in fear and trembling for the Fenian invasion that, finding the Fenians have more to home affairs. Trade is consequently reviving.

The people are also displaying a fine martial spirit, under the conviction that the Head Centre in New York will not come near them to test it.

arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn for the wilful murder of Mr. Otero. They pleaded "not guilty," and were remanded to prison until the Judge shall have fixed a day for their trial during the present term. They have become very much de-pressed in spirits since their removal from the Forty-fourth precinct station house. The detectives are on the track of the third party supposed to have been engaged

that of the time party approximate the second in the marder, and have already obtained a clue.

The developments in the Strong divorce sult yesterday were of a most interesting character. The reading of Mrs. Bedell's deposition was concluded, and several of the family domestics were examined, among them a colored coachman. The day's proceedings ended with the examination of Mrs. Frances Strong, wife of Benjamin Strong, who swore to a confession made to her by the defendant at the St. Julian Hotel, in this city.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Clerke, a number of decisions were announced. In the case of Schaffer against the Second Avenue Railroad Company, which was an action for damages by being run over by favor of the plaintiff for five thousand dollars.

During the November term of the Court of Ge

Sessions, which has just some to a close, over one hun-dred cases were disposed of by Judge Russel and Assist-ant District Attorney Bedford. It appears that the nan, who was convicted of an infamous offence oon a little child, has already served a term of five years in the State Prison for larceny.

A conspiracy to release three prisoners confined in the Ludlow street jail on charges of passing forged claims on government paymasters has recently been developed and frustrated. The alleged forgers are named John S. Kelly, W. H. McCoun and William Do Vere, allas Michigan Bill, and they have been in confinement since August last. Thomas Edwards and Peter McDade are the mon who attempted their liberation, which was to have been effected by means of a lot of implements secretly conveyed to the jail on Tuesday last; but the discovery of these, as well as of some of the conspiracy correspond-ence, by the prison officers, completely blocked the game. Edwards and McDade have been arrested and ocked up, and their friends whom they desired to set at liberty have been ironed and placed in close confine

fore stated in our columns, with regard to alleged frauds on the part of master workmen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, by means of returning more men on the pay rol than have been employed, was commenced about two weeks ago, and is expected to last for another week. Much evidence has already been taken; but the full statement will not be made public until the department authorities have passed upon the report of the investi

gating commission.

The Mozart Hall democracy held a ratification meeting last evening, in Cooper Institute, to endorse the nomina Corporation Counsel. Speeches were made by Mr. Hocker and others.

be anniversary of the first revolution in Poland in 1830. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Marcinkowsky and

policed in vesterday's HERALD as an addition to the lis of vessels lost on the Florida coast during the October sufferings of himself and companions. The schooner was wrecked near Cape Carnaveral, and the survivors manisland, where they remained four days and nights, being till the third day without anything to est or compelled to walk a considerable distance, in an almost exhausted condition, and liable when they laid down to be attacked by wolves, across the State of Fiorida, through a wild and desolate region, to the little town of

Enterprize.

Captain Morse, of the schooner Enigma, capsized at loned on the 4th inst., arrived here yesterday from Ha vans. The captain and his crew were rescued by the

brig Peerless.
The schooner Velma, from Georgetown, S. C., for Bos ton, was disabled and abandoned off Cape Hatteras, N. C. on the 24th inst. Those on board were rescued by the steamer Cubs, and taken to Fortress Monroe.

A soldier named Lewis Forge was assaulted, beaten, shot through the hand and rebbed of one hundred and

dellars by two men and a woman, on Tuesday night, in a drinking place on the corner of Church and Lispenard streets. William Meyer and Annie Johnson, alias Slippery Annie, were arrested and committed on charge of being two of the assailants. The other escaped.

The coroner's jury in the cose of John Wescott, who

se noticed in vesterday's HERALD, was killed on Monday night in Jersey City by being run over by a train of car. on the New Jerrey Railroad, rendered a verdet attribut-ng the fatal occurrence to the gross carelessness of the rational company in not having watchmen at the street comings of their track between ten o'clock P. M. add TA. M. and requesting the proper authorities to see that hereniter the railroad officials are compelled to keep watchmen at such localities during the time men-

Vesterday a large new railroad engine, while being moved over a temporary track from the machine sho in which it was constructed, in Jersey City, by some means got its motion reversed, and, running backward in stead of forward, as intended, dashed through the side walk vault and into the cellar of a four story building, which was of course considerably shattered; but no per-

Two canal boatmen, named John Oning and Agror Rowlof, got engaged in a quarrel yesterday afternoon at the Morris Canal basin, in Jersey City, when the latter seizing a loaded gun, shot the former in the head, in-flicting a dangerous wound. Rowlof was arrested and A game of base bull was played yesterday on the Can-

itoline grounds, Brooklyn, by two opposing nines of the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Aldermen of that city, in which the latter were the victors, scoring thirtyseven to their opponents' thirty-one.
Some excitoment was caused in Albany yesterday by the discovery, on board the steamer Dean Richmo

packed in sawdust. The matter is involved in mystery but is being investigated.

Mf Daniel Walrath, his wife and daughter, residing at Manheim, Herkimer county, N. Y., were all murdere

on last Monday night, by some unknown person or per

from this city, of the dead bodies of a man and woman,

The stock market was somewhat firmer and more netive yesterday. Governments were steady. Gold was firm and closed at 148%. The European steamers' news created an increased de-

the markets were dult, though the advance of gold prevent-od any decline in prices of imported goods. Cotton was firmer. Groceries were dull and nominal. Petroleum was excited and 4c. a 5c. higher. On 'Change flour was lower. Wheat was inactive. Corn was active and firmer. Pork was irregular and lower. Lard was also lower Whiskey was a shade firmer.

Our Claims Against England-Earl Russell's Closing Explanation—A Call for Andrew Jackson's Diplomacy.

By the last steamer from England we have another instalment of the Adams-Russell correspondence, the substance of which may be briefly stated. Earl Russell (October 14) first explains that his proposed commission contemplated the consideration of "all claims arising during the late civil war which the two Powers (not either of them, but which the two Powers) shall agree to refer." He takes occasion to say, however, in regard to such cases as the Alabama and Shenandoah rebel cruisers, that "for any acts of her Majesty's subjects committed out of their jurisdiction and beyond their cortrol the government of her Majesty are not responsible." Mr. Adams (October 17) asks "the favor of his lordship to distinguish as well what among the claims it (the British government) is willing and what it would not be willing to refer to the proposed

To this point blank proposition for a fair understanding Earl Russell (October 19) answers that the information requested will take some time, but that "her Majesty's government will furnish it as soon as they can consistently with the importance of the question." This is the corner into which his lordship is driven at last, and from which he asks his own time to make his escape. It is to be hoped, however, that our government will put an end, without further parley, to this quibbling proposition for a commission. Upon its face it is nothing more than a shallow trick to gain time and fritter away this important business in a still beginning and never ending pettifogging cor-

On the 3d of November, in answer to a letter of Mr. Adams of the 18th of October, which does not appear, Earl Russell proceeds to another rehash of the "patient neutrality of Great Britain, notwithstanding the interruption of her commerce and the immense losses suffered by her people during the four years" of our late war, and of the honest and laborious efforts of her Majesty's government to prevent the equipment in and escape from British ports of rebel cruisers, and all that; and he closes with a recapitulation of the various flagrant cases of such cruisers, showing that England, in regard to these Anglo-rebel depredations on our commerce, must be exempted from all damages. He pleads to this end, also, the example of the United States in reference to certain Portuguese claims, and the laws of our Congress and of England in reference to neutral obligations and belligerent rights. Thus ends this correspondence for the present, for Lord Russell announces that this is his last letter on the subject.

The result, ageit stands, with all the quibbles and special pleadings, apologies and excuses of Earl Russell, simply amounts to this:—that the British government flatly denies any liability to damages, and flatly refuses any indemnity for the depredations of such Anglorebel cruisers as the Alabama and Shenandoeh and others of that strine

Now, then, what is to be done? The alternative of reprisals, which was strongly suggested by General Jackson in his day in relation to certain maritime claims against Francean alternative which enabled the French government to see and to recognize the justice of those claims—is precisely the alternative which this Adams-Russell correspondence suggests as the next step for President Johnson. "Oh, no," the shrinking peace worms will say; quarrel with us now in present crippled financial and our moralized internal condition." But have no apprehensions of anything of the kind. A war at this juncture between the United States on the one side, and England and France on the other, would precipitate a European convulsion, in which the existing governments and governing classes of England and France would go down, and they know it.

Only look at it for a moment. The Fenians in Ireland and Canada, the half-siarved working classes of Fugland, the Orleanists and red republicans of france and the Continent, are all ripe for combustion. A war of the Western Powers of Europe with the United States would light up all these combustibles in the flames of the first French revolution. General European destitution, resulting from the suspension of the world's commerce, would do this, with such an opportunity for a strike for popular rights and institutions. This, we think, is the right view of the subject. We can exact justice from England and France without war. Hence we regard this as the proper time for the Monroe doctrine and for a settlement with England according to the diplomacy of General Jackson, that of Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams having ended in smoke.

THE JERSEY SIDE OF OUR HARBOR.-Jersey City is a suburb of this metropolis, and the interests of the whole district in which it lies are identified with the interests of our city. All the business of Jersey City is due to its vicinity to us, and its residents are principally New Yorkers, who go to Jersey to sleep because rents are so high here. The Eric Railroad is one of the great avenues by which the products and the people of the West reach this city. It is a pity that this great railroad, in choosing the straightest line to reach us, should have to cross the soil of another State, and it is an evil that a district so thoroughly identified with this city in all its interests should be subject to the jurisdiction of another government than ours. All the shores of New York harbor should be owned and ruled by this State, and to have it otherwise is an embarrassment to commerce and to the execution of the laws. Steps should therefore be taken by the Legislature in the coming winter to remedy this by purchasing from New Jersey, or by otherwise inducing her to cede to us, the piece of territory lying between the Hudson river and a line drawn from the head of Newark Bay to where the Erie road crosses from State to State. By this we would just take in the strip of land in which the railroad runs, and we would eventually, by the consolidation of our suburbs, include within our municipal limits all the Jersey City and Bergen residents. This would be a great advantage to those populations, as well as to the business of our harbor

The Southern Representatives and the

As the time for the assembling of Congre approaches the question in regard to the admission of the Southern delegates becomes more and more important. From the oracular telegrams sent on from Washington from day to day we conjecture that the republican have decided to shut out representatives from the rebellious States. Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, claims to have entire con trol of the roll, and has already announced that he will not allow Southern members to partici pate in the organization of Congress. After the organization is effected the test oath prescribed by a former Congress will act as an effectua bar against those representatives who, to put it mildly, have resided in any of the second States during the recent war. President John son's reconstruction policy may thus be im-peded by the refusal of Congress to repeal the test oath, and the republicans may accomplish their design of having both houses exclusively to themselves.

We have already shown in these colum that the exclusion of the Southern delegates by the republican majority is not in accordance with the constitution. Either the Souther States are in the Union or out of it. If they are in the Union they have the right to represent tion in Congress. If they are out of the Union then the South was victorious in the late war in a different sense from that which Wendel Phillips intends; for we fought to keep the rebellious States in the Union, and, according to republican logic, we have failed to do so. this view the HERALD has denounced the anticipated action of the republicans as revolutionary, and we have yet to se a single one of their organs that dares to meet the issue as presented in our previous ar.icles. Indeed, the republicans appear to consider that, having the majority in Congress, they may do just as they like, and need no arguments to justify their eccentric and extra constitutional proceedings. In course of time, however, they will certainly discover that might does not make right in this republic.

Like all politicians the republicans deal with the question of the admission of the Southern delegates simply as a matter of policy. They believe that it will be for the interest of the party to keep out the Southern members, and consequently they resolve upon this exclusion. To do right is always the best policy in the end, and no other policy can be permanently successful. This exclusion is the first great mistake that the republicans are making. It shows how narrow are the views and how deep is the ignorance of the radical leaders. Why, if all the representatives from the South were admitted the republicans would still have a majority, and could do just as they ple sed. By excluding the South they exclude all opposition, they leave themselves nothing to fight against, they transform the national Congress into a mere sectional body, and the result will be that in a few weeks they will commence fighting among themselves, and, like the cats of Kilkenny, they will ultimately destroy each other and the party. Admit the Southern members, and grant that every Southern member will join the opposition-which is by no means probable—and the republicans will then have an opposition that will keep them together, that will give them a rallying point, while at the same time it will always be easily defeated, and will lend to their partisan triumphs the éclat of a contest and the color of national legislation.

Thus the admission of the Southern repres sentatives is commended to the republican leaders, both as a matter of constitutional right and of temporary expediency; but it is quite as well worthy of attention in its relations to the future of the party. The republicans now have the government of the country "there is the entente cordiale between England | in their own hands, and if they manage themand France. They would like nothing better selves properly and conservatively they can retain it for the next fifty years. The democratic party is broken up, and only some exceedingly unpopular demonstration on the part of the republicans can give it any strength. The exclusion of the Southern delegates is just such an unpopular demonstration. The people want the war ended. Having fought for four years in the field, they do not desire to keep on fighting in the forum. Our morchants want their Southern customers. Our manufacturers want the Southern staples. Our commerce wants its Southern market. We all want peace. Shut out the South, delay reconstruction, throw difficulties in the way of the return to peace, prosperity and progress, and you at once offend, not only the whole Southern people, but also the great masses of the North ern people. The democratic party will then be revived as an opposition, party, and it will have universal sympathy and support. The President—who is a host in himself—will be with it, for it will adopt his plan of restoration. At the next State elections the republicans will be beaten; at the next general election they will be annihilated. The saying of President Johnson that those who try to keep States out of the Union are as traitorous as those who try to take States out of the Union will be adopted as the popular shibboleth, and the republicans will be put down as thoroughly as the original secessionists. As, therefore, their scheme of excluding the Southern representatives is unconstitutional, impolitio, unnece unpopular, foolish and dangerous, we hope that it will be quietly and speedily abandoned.

> THE LONDON TIMES A RECRUITING AGENT POL THE FENIANS .- Colonel O'Mahony, the head of the Fenian movement in this country, was exiled from his native land for his participation in the effort to establish the independence of Ireland in 1848. The sympathy in this country for that movement was very general, but was not sufficiently of the substantial kind. The Emmet Monument Association was then started, in which Colonel O'Mahony engaged; but as the period for erecting a monument to the illustrious Irish patriot could not be fixed until Ireland should be free, that monument did not amount to a great deal. Then followed the Fenian movement, with Colonel O'Mahony the active spirit. This organization has been in existence for several years, but did not amount to much until the New York HERALD took it up, and gave a vivid description of its history, objects and personnel. Then the London Times copied our account, and immediately began the work of denouncing the order, terming it a "shadowy affair," and ridiculing it in the most contemptuous terms. Then the bishops and priests began to denounce it, and warn their followers to shun the Brotherhood as they would a pestilence. Now, what is the result! Instead of cric-

pling the progress of the order the denun-ciations of the London Times and the bishops have served to accelerate its growth, to give it strength and make its ramifications almost universal. The Times has, in fact, acted as a sort of recruiting agent in London for the Fenians. It has pointed out to the disaffected Irish a point around which they can rally and for a purpose they have ever considered the most holy—the liberation of their country from English oppression. In 1848 Colonel O'Mahony came here a poor exile from Erin. The same poor exile is to-day the head of an organization numbering half a million of men, with treasury amounting to two millions in cash, and the money continually flowing in in a steady and increasing volume. The London Times and all others who think this Fenian movement to be paltry, shadowy and insig nificant should reflect upon these things. The Fenians this moment are a more formidable organization, have a better established system of government, are more zealously and effectively operating for the attainment of their objects than were the court and retainers of the Pre-tender Charles when he established himself at St. Germain and proclaimed himself King of England. But that matter did not give England half the trouble the Fenians will when the time arrives for action. The influence of the Penians obtained the liberation of John Mitchel and the Brotherhood sent him to Paris with some thousands of dollars in his pocket to purchase a few French notions in the way of ordnance, &c. Before long the London Times and the English government will find that the Fenian movement in this country is no humbug. But in order to get that impression into the thick head of John Bull it will be necessary for the Fenians to carry out some of the ideas respecting neutrality which the English put in practice during the late rebellion. And the best way to help them along in their rapid and progressive march is for the London Times to keep on abusing them-in other words, acting as their recruiting agent in the English metro-

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTREES-OPENING NIGHT OF THE FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The grand opening of the new Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by George Christy's the ministrel company, takes place this (Thursday) even-ing. The spacious and elegant building, with its fittings and accommodations, have been already described in the HERALD. Its stage will be occupied to-night by a company in every way worthy of it, among whom we see the name of Mr. J. E. Green, who created such a furor among the Brooklynites the other evening when per-forming with the Christy troupe. He will give his famous and extraordinary "Mocking Bird Song." The inaugural programme is very comprehensive. In the second part will come the Carnival de Christy. The remaining scenes are so full that they must be witnesse to be appreciated. We have no doubt that George Christy will have a "huge" success.

THORPE AND OVERIN'S MINSTREES.—This troupe is pro ducing a very pleasing excitement, attended with im-mense success to the management, at their Temple of Music, corner of Grand and Crosby streets. Minstrels of all nations appear there this evening, to the number of twenty two performers, in beautiful tableaux, new and racy jokes, original ballads, and a most varied bill of entertainment. No wonder the Temple is jammed.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES are in their thirtleth week in Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. They claim the "mulif secundus" of talont and perfec-tion, and the crowds which fill the house endorse the cialm. The favorite performers, Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus, are there this evening in airs of every nationality, while jigs, olog dancing, the burlesque of "Young Africa," and feats on the flying trapeze, follow in rapid succession to the end.

Tont Paston's Opena House.-This establishmen No. 201 Bowery, sustains its neat outward appearance i its interior arrangements and the amusement afforde by the proprietor. Last evening it was densely crowded and the programme for this (Thursday) evening gives as surance of a splendid and amusing entertainment. The Blancks Stanley and Miss Ellen Colleges in sone and dance. The tight rope performances of Marietta Zan fretta are wonderful and excellent. A new trick panto mime, called the Demon's Revol, is in preparation.

line to Itichmoud, Virginia, and the office in that city was opened for business on Tuesday. The line is in first rate working order, and will be extended to Petersburg within a short time, and will be pushed southward as rapidty as possible.

A JERSEY GOSTLANAR BRUTALLY ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.—Shortly before half-past eleven o'clock on Tueswas passing up Mercer street, in the year of the St. Nicholas Hotel, when a number of thieves attacked and knocked him down. After beating him most brutally about the head and face the thieves robbed him of \$225 in drafts, with which they escaped. No arrests were made. CONFIRMATION CEREMONIES. - A very interesting cere-

mony was performed at St. Mary's church yesterday, on the occasion of the confirmation by Archbishop McCloskey of a large number of mesters and misses. The Bishop was of a large number of mesters and misses. The Bishop was assisted by Rev. Mr. McNeirny, Secretary; Archdescon McCarron and Fathers McKenna and St. John. The church edition was crowded to its utmost capacity, the ground floor only being reserved for the persons to be confirmed. At eleven A: Me six hundred boys, were confirmed, and at two in the afternoon the Archbishop conferred the Saczament upon cight hundred girls. He made brief addresses on both occusions.

THE LATE RIOT AT ASTORIA. -- Live Oak Engine Company No. 44, held a meeting hat evening at 353 Third street The only business transacted was a defining of the state of the company and accortaining if any of its member of the company and accertaining if any of its members were implicated in the riot at A toria on Monday evening last. The reports in some of the papers gave "Live Oak Volunteers, composed of members of old Engine Company No. 44," as the action. It was ascertained that no members of the old Engine Company No. 44, with the exception of one, were with the "flare old Volunteers," who are in no manner connected or identified with the "44 Live Oaks," part of whose name they have merely assumed. The members of this latter association feel somewhat jealous of their status as law-abiding eitherses, and wish to be cleared before the public of all connection with riotous or disorderly practices.

Recognition Services or the Rev. L. W. Orest. —The Macdongal street Rapust Caurch was crowded last even.

Maedongul street Baptist church was crowded tast even ing on the occasion of the recognition services of the Rev. L. W. Olney, the newly ordained paster of this church. The Rev. Issue Westcott, D. D., presided; and church. The Rev. Isaac Westcott, D. D., presided, and the services were admirably conducted throughout. The proceedings were commenced by singing by the choir, followed by an invocation of Divine blessing by the Rev. Mr. Lear, of Canada; reading the Scriptures by the Rev. Dr. Dowling, D. D., prayer by the Rev. E. W. Bliss, and a most beautiful and impressive sermon by the Rev. B. Moore, Jr., of Brooklyn. The most interesting part of the evening was the extension of the hand of fellowship by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D. on the part of his iellow clergymen and himself, to the newly appointed pastor. Mr. Dowling expressed a most cordial welcome and sympathy for his co-laborer, and pointed out the numerous serrows and conflicts to be encountered in the administration of his duty. He passed a high eulogium on the services of the late Rev. Dr. Boncan Dunbar, who was for more than thirty years pastor of the church, and expressed a hiepe that the career of the Rev. Mr. Olney might be as entinently successful. After an address to the church by the Rev. T. E. Browne, and benediction by the Rev. L. W. Olney, the congregation dispersed.

No decision has yet been rendered in the case of the assassins tried by court martial. The opinion is universal that they will receive the death sentence.

The water on the Harpeth Shouls is sixteen inches deep, and at a stand.

Cotton is dull and declining; the ruting prices are from 39c. to 41c. for middlings. The receipts and shipmants have been very light.

News from San Francisco Arrived, ship Charles Luling, from Boston, and steam lorra Nevada, from Oregon, with \$383,000 in treasure

Court Calendar—This Day.
Surassa Court—Cacutz.—Fart 1.—Nos, 1561, 2107, 2161, 1568, 1631, 1813, 1812, 705, 2033, 2041, 707, 1629, 249, 773, 513, 2087, 2095, 2097, Part 2.—2446, 474, 2440, 482, 2184, 2415, 2306, 2534, 2272, 1312, 1310, 1684, 900, 1605, 1376, 2644, 2289, 466, 48

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspon FORTRESS MONROR, Nov. 27, 1865. The old United States frigate St. Lawrence, so long employed as an ordnance ship, and anchored off Norfolk, has been removed to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, preliminary to undergoing alterations converting her into a naval storeship for the Brazilian station. It will be change of officers before she sets out for her new destina-tion. The history of the St. Lawrence is a part of our old naval record. She is yet, despite her age and past ser-vices, strong and as fleet and reliable as any of our naval vessels.

THE DOUBLE-ENDER CONNENAUGE.

This splendid naval craft, one of the first ve This splendid naval craft, one of the first vessels of the kind constructed by the government, lies at the Navy Yard. Her battery is to be changed from nise inch to eight inch guns, with the new patent iron carriages, and in place of the one hundred pounder Parrott forming a part of her original armament are to be substituted two light rifled guns, fifty pounders each. As she has been assigned to the Atlantic squadrom, the probability is that she will remain here through the coming winter.

QUARANTINE REQUIATIONS.

General Miles has usued the following order:—All vessels from foreign ports entering Hampton Roads or the Cheaspeake Bay will another at the Quarantine ground, near Willoughby Point lightship, and remain there until examined by the health officers.

Dr. J. H. Frants is now in charge of the Hampton Hospital, and has about one hundred patients, mostly convalencents. This hospital will soon be closed.

From Mr. Segar, who proposes to renew his en-deavor for a sest in the coming Congress, I learn that all the successful candidates for Congressional honors in the late election in this State are preparing to leave for

the successful candidates for Congressional honors in the late election in this State are preparing to leave for Washington. Among some there will be a hitch on the oath question, but it is proposed to have this matter argued and tested through the application of Mr. Starat to be allowed to take his seat without taking the oath. It remains to be seen whether the government will pay the travelling expenses of these gentlemen, or they pay them, or, in other words, whether the application referred to will meet with a favorable response or otherwise.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AT NORYOLK.

This court was to have opened its session for this term yesterday, but did not through the tardy arrival of Judge Underwood. I am told that the Judge arrived this morning, and that a telegram has been received from Chief Justice Chase that he will not attend here this term. An active and possibly prelonged session is anticipated. The main business, it is said, will be in regard to confiscated tands within the judicial district. Nearly every one whose land has been confiscated, it is understood, proposes to make an effort through this channel for its recovery. A lively time for lawyers and a lively amount of tall swearing on the subject of loyalty may be looked for. This will be remembered as the court that brought in indictments for treason against General Robert E. Lee and other active leaders in the late rebelion. It has been whispered about, but very vaguely and unauthoritatively, that an effort will be made by the same court to indict Jeff. Pavis for the same alleged offences, but it is not believed.

EGDHENTS TO BE MOSTREED OUT.

Orders have been received directing the Tairty-ninth

offences, but it is not believed.

REGILENTS TO DE MUSTERED OUT.

Orders have been received directing the Thirty-ninth Illinois regiment, Brovet Brigadier General O. L. Mann commanding, and Ninth Vermont regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Herman Seligson commanding, to be mustered out of service. The former regiment, as is well known, has been a long time on duty at Norfolk, and the latter at Portsmouth. Both did efficient service during the war, and have behaved themselves in a manner which causes general regret at losing them from this department. This order looks very much like an entire withdrawal of troops from this neighborhood, except those on garrison duty at the fort.

THER REGINENTS TO BE MUSTERED OUT IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Since writing the above I have received the following official notification of regiments to be mustered out in this department:—

official notification of regiments to be mustered out this department:—

General Orders—No. 131.

Headquarther, Department of Virginia, Recimond, Va., Nov. 24, 1865.

I. In obedience to orders from the War Departmen Adjutant General's office, the following named organizations will be at once mustered out of the service, undedirection of the Chief Commissary of Musters of the Department:—Sixty-seventh Onic Volunteers, Eight Commecticut. Volunteers, Eight Commecticut. Volunteers, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvan Volunteers, Forty first New York Volunteers, One Hundred and Third Nor Volunteers, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Gon pany A, First Loyal Eastern Virginia Volunteers, Nint Vermont Battalion.

The seven regiments first named will assemble at City.

pany A, First Loyal Eastern Viginia Volunteers, Names
Vermont Battalion.

The seven regiments first named will assemble at City
Point, reporting on their arrival to Brevet Major Fred
Martin, Commissary of Musters, at Richmond.

II. All officers and men on detached duty, belonging
to the organizations designated in this order, will be at
once relieved and ordered to their regiments.

By command of Major General A. H. TERRY.
Eb. W. Sattri, Assistant Adjutant General.

Most of the above regiments will doubtless get away
within the next ten days.

# NEWS FROM NEW ORLEAMS.

Governor Wells' Message to the Legisla-

mess in the Oity, &c. New ORLEANS, Nov. 29, 1866. There is nothing doing in the Legislature, which to waiting for the country members.

Governor Wells' message was read to-day. He pays

Lone and loyalty is renewed without reservation, accepts with sincerity and frankness the new order of things determined by the arbitration of the sword. He urges the speedy election of United States Senators. He recommends that an appropriation be made for the im mediate construction of levees on the Mississippi; tha means may be devised to pay all accrued indebtedness without severe taxation; the enactment of laws regulating the laber system, leaving it is to be a second to the laws regulating the laber system. means may be devised to pay an accrued independent without severe taxation; the enactment of laws regulating the laber system, leaving it to the parties interested to make their own terms; asks that all impediments to free emigration be removed; invokes needful legislation to suppress secret political associations, which are used obtedly being revived in the State; says provisions have been made to rebuild the State Penitentiary and erect a State House; urges the immediate organization of the State militia; recommends that all taxes levied on colored people for educational purposes be applied to their education exclusively. He says the President lays great stress on the course of Louisiana, and as anxious that she should take hry place in the Union. The Governor invites the Legislature to unite with the executive authority of the State in giving fresh evidences that Louisiana is determined to stand or fall with President Johnson in the reconstruction policy. The other parts of the message are purely of local interest.

Pierre Soule has resumed the practice of the law here. Bayou Plaquemine being closed up the parish of Berville, which before the war made nearly fifty thousand hogsheads and about six hundred bales of cottom.

A large fire in Möbile on the 28th instant destroyed eight dwellings and a stable. Loss \$40,000; not insured.

A carload of cotton was burned on the Jackson Railroad.

Cotton depressed. Sales 1,900 bales midding at 50c.

road.
Cotton depressed. Sales 1,900 bales midding at 50c.
Sugar, hair to fully fair, 17%, a 18c. Molasses, \$1 05 a
\$1 12. Gold \$1 49%. Checks on New York % discount.
Freights on cotton to New York 1c. a 1½c.; to Liverpool
11 16. Stock of cotton, 129,000 bales.

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1865.

A very large meeting of gentlemen interested in the A very large meating of gouldenen interested in the protection of the interests of the working men of the United States, the development of the resources of the country, its growth and wealth, and the maintenance of the national credit, was held in this city to-day.

It was resolved to organize an American Industrial League, to counteract the mischievous designs of the British Free Trade League recently formed in New York.

York.
It is intended that all American industries, in all the
States, representing the interests of the labor of the
whole country, shall be embraced in this organization,
so as to give an opportunity to all these interests to
represent themselves in the League as it shall be finally

rooms.

It is expected that at that time there will be a full at-tendance of the cotton, woollen, iron, steel, machine making and mining interests of the country.

A Gass of Kidsaffing.—A woman named Eliza Balley was arrested on Tuesday last by officer Eckerman, and was arrested on Tuesday lest by officer Eckerman, and brought before Justice Cornwell, on charge of kidnapping a child agord seven years. On investigation it appears the parents of the child were separated some four years ago, and that the custody of the little girl was given by the court to the father, at the same time giving the mother tote privilege of visiting her daughter twice a week. But the mother, not being satisfies with this arrangement, determined to obtain possession of the child, and, on Tuesday last, in company with another person, she succeeded in carrying of her little daughter. The Justice restored the child to the custody of the father.

Supply Death is the Calis.—Last evening, while a bigger of the Navy

ship carpenter named John Frazoz, employed in the Navy ship carpenter named John Frazes, employed in the Navy Yard, was returning to his residence, in Huron street, near Union avenue, Greenpoint, he suddenly dropped dead in the ear in which he was riding. The cause of death was doubtless disease of the heart. Mr. Frazer entered the First Scott Life Guard, at the breaking out of the war, and saw considerable service in the field. In one engagement he was savereig wounded and sont home on furlough; but, after his strength was recruited, he again wentate the field, and was again wounded. Mr. Frazer was a native of Scotland, about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a widow. Coroner Barrett held an inquest last night. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

The Las Avenue Chromes Lacettane.—The first of a

THE LES AVESUE CRUREN LECTURES.—The first of resis of popular loctures and musical entertainment was given at the Lee avenue Reformed Dutch church last eventug. Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., delivered hi lecture on Sunshine before a very respectable audines. The lecture on this, as on previous occasions, was we received. The singing of Mrs. Rogers, soprano, late of Christ church choir, and Mrs. Rice, contraite, of Rev Dr. Guyler's choir, created counsiderable enthusiasm. Rev. Francis Vinten. D. D., will deliver the next lecture on the evening of the 6th of December. Subject.—"The Thirty Years' War."